

Baca-Goodman House
Third & Aber Sts.
Tucumcari
Quay County
New Mexico

HABS No. NM-108

HABS
NM,
19-TUCUM,
1-

PHOTOGRAPHS

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

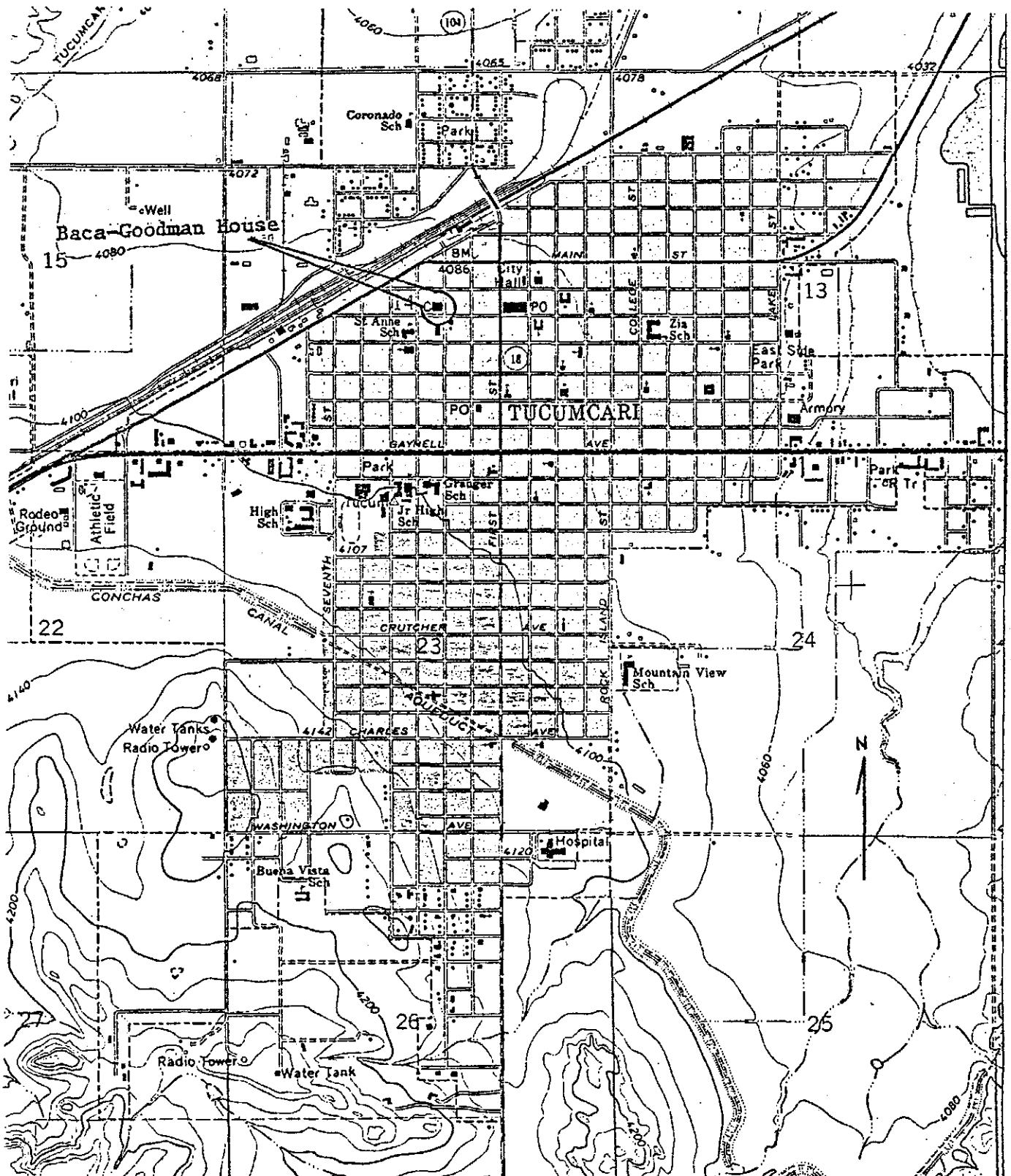
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

LOCATION

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The Baca-Goodman House is located in the City of Tucumcari, Quay County, New Mexico on Lots 23 and 24, Block 13 of the Original Townsite Addition, Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter, Section 14, Township 11 North, Range 30 East.



SECTION I: Historical Documentation

The history of the Baca-Goodman property dates to June 1897, when the U. S. Government granted William Kirkpatrick a 40-acre homestead patent to land in eastern New Mexico now located within the City limits of Tucumcari, New Mexico, with the following description, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ S14, T11N, R30E.

The coming of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railroad to the northeastern part of the Territory of New Mexico at the beginning of the 20th Century saw the establishment of many new towns in that area, one of which was Tucumcari, established in 1902. As a division point on the Rock Island system, Tucumcari quickly developed into one of the most important communities in the northeastern side of the Territory known as the Llano Estacado.

By December 1901, Kirkpatrick and his wife had sold the 40-acre tract to Alex Dan Goldenberg, one of the original settlers in Tucumcari, who in turn conveyed the northeastern portion of the tract, which included the Baca-Goodman property, to Alex Dan Goldenberg, one of the original settlers in Tucumcari, who in turn conveyed the northeastern portion of the tract, which included the Baca-Goodman property, to the Tucumcari Townsite and Investment Company. In January of the following year, the tract containing the Baca-Goodman property was dedicated for survey and platting.

Shortly after the founding of the City of Tucumcari, Gross-Kelly and Company, one of the leading pioneer mercantile firms in the Territory, opened a store in that railroad community. Benito Baca, assistant manager of the Gross-Kelly Tucumcari store, on August 4, 1903, purchased Lots 23 and 24 in Block 13, Original Townsite, from the Tucumcari Townsite an Investment Company. In 1905, he had built his one story, adobe, frame home on the property. There seems to be some discrepancy as to the original size of the house. Examination of the structure and the north portion of the house which contains the present kitchen, bath, and dining room indicates the possibility that this part was added to the original house later on; possibly in the early twenties, by Herman Goodman. This cannot be confirmed since original construction drawings are not available and little more is known about Benito Baca except that he moved to Santa Fe, in 1913 when Gross-Kelly closed its Tucumcari store.

In June 1917, Baca sold his property and house to Beckie Adler Goodman, wife of Herman Goodman. Herman, a native of Germany, had immigrated to the United States at the age of fourteen and settled first in Missouri. He moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1879, but relocated at the mining town of San Pedro, Southeast of Santa Fe and opened a business around 1891. Shortly thereafter, he married Beckie Adler in Santa Fe. Their son, Joseph, was born in 1896. Around 1901, the Goodmans moved to Roy, New Mexico, where he was associated with the Florsheim Mercantile Company for thirteen years, then operated his own grocery store from 1914 until 1916. When fire destroyed the grocery store in 1916, Goodman moved to Tucumcari where he opened another market under the name of H. Goodman, Inc., which he owned until his death in 1932. This period between 1916 and 1931 is possibly when Herman added to the original house.

In the meantime, Beckie Adler Goodman had died in 1922 and Herman had remarried. In 1931, Herman and his second wife, Gertrude, mortgaged the property to Goodman's daughter-in-law, Lucille, for \$3,500.00. Shortly afterward, Joseph and Lucille Goodman, with their son, Bernard, moved into the house. When Herman died in 1932, Joseph took over the grocery store, which he operated until his death in 1948. Lucille managed the store for a few years, thereafter, but eventually sold out and moved to Houston, Texas, to live with her son. Very little is known about the house and occupancy from 1948 to 1973 when the Tucumcari Urban Renewal Agency purchased the house and property.

SECTION II: Notable Architectural Features

Exterior: Probably the most notable distinction of the exterior of the house are the "cross-type" window mounting forming two large and two small panes in the storm sash of most of the windows. This panel is hinged at the top for removal during warmer months.

Clapboard siding (19 courses) was applied over both the adobe and frame portion of the home to create uniformity in appearance. This application probably changed the looks of the original structure significantly.

Decorative gable-ends touch off a remarkably intricate roof system of primarily eleven foot rise to twelve foot run pitches. This design, probably, more than anything else, has contributed to the lasting condition of the original roofing material.

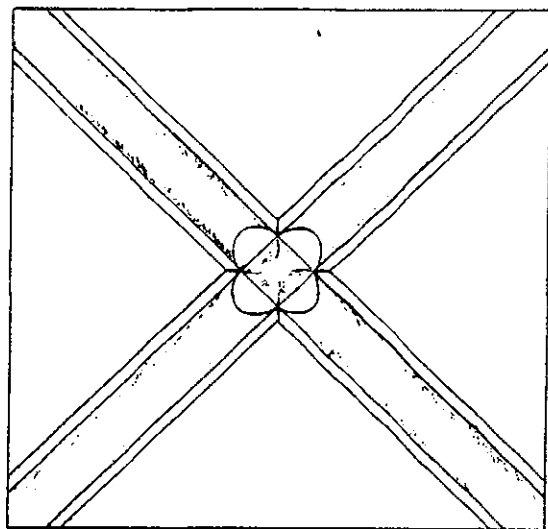
The "wrap-around" porch which fronts the east and portions of the south wall adds continuity to both of these elevation views. The simple porch columns accentuate the windows and doors, particularly at the main entrance.

The house grounds are given an estatuary appearance by the numerous walkways leading to the building from the perimeter walks and accessory buildings. In particular, the diagonal, three foot wide walk from the southeast corner of the lot to the southeast corner of the porch creates a "welcome" for visitors approaching from the south or east.

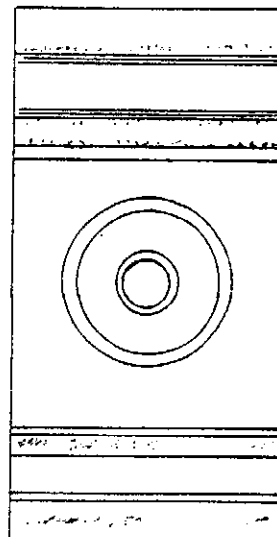
Interior: The thickness of the adobe walls ranging from 1.57 feet to 1.65 feet, create massive and powerful effect at every portal in the original portion of the house. The windows are a double hung type with fixed, upper sash. In larger windows, the upper sash is smaller while most small windows have equally sized sash.

All of the windows and doors are trimmed in moderately elaborate, carefully crafted trims. There are several varieties of trim repeating the same sculptured mode as depicted below:

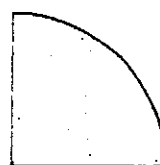
$1/2" = 1"$



$1/4" = 1"$



This remarkably well finished trim completes a flow of baseboard and molding throughout each room of the house. The material used for this trim, both around windows and doors and for the baseboards is rough, unfinished lumber on the opposite or interior side. Profiles of the baseboard molding are shown below:



Actual Size

Frame interior walls consist of 10 foot high standard studs on 16" centers covered with 1" x 8" wood sheathing. A series of cheese cloth and paper layers provide a base for further applications of wallpaper throughout the interior rooms. (see attached samples)

The main fire place in the living room is a diagonal corner type with brick hearth and fire wall. Ceramic tile was used as an outside finish as well as a decorative wood mantel. Details of this mantel are unfortunately unavailable as it was removed prior to this survey.

The house has 3/4" x 3 1/2" tongue and groove flooring throughout the original portion. The average length of pieces is 12 feet and they are finished with a lacquer varnish as are all the moldings and trim.

When electrical lighting and outlets were installed in the house, holes were cut in the baseboards for outlets. Very few switches were installed and those that were installed are near the exterior doorways.

Few other details are known about the house and its construction. Those mentioned above have been obtained through examination of what is remaining and by interviewing individuals who were living in Tucumcari when the home was built.

SECTION III: BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Quay County Tax Assessment Records, State Records Center and Archives Center, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
2. Territorial Auditor Records, County License Fees, Santa Fe County, State Records Center, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

PERSONAL REFERENCE SOURCES

1. Mr. Henry M. Goldenberg, 901 South Seventh Street, Tucumcari, New Mexico (resident since 1907).
2. Mr. F.C. Emmett Jennings, 823 South Second Street, Tucumcari, New Mexico (Resident since 1904).
3. Mr. Herman H. Moncus, 1003 South First Street, Tucumcari, New Mexico (Resident since 1905).

SECTION IV PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Department of Housing and Urban Development in compliance with Executive Order 11593 and a Memorandum of Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. John A. Burns, AIA, was the project coordinator. Photographs were taken by Leo Rorabaugh in 1976. The written data was compiled by Hugh R. Riley, Director of Community Development, Tucumcari, New Mexico in 1976. This record was prepared for transmittal to the Library of Congress by Robert S. Lange, HABS Historian, in September 1980.